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大钳华棒沙螨新属、新种（真螨目：沙螨科）

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华棒沙螨属 *Huabangsha* 新属

模式种 大钳华棒沙螨 *Huabangsha megachela* 新属、新种

属征 沙螨科 Trombiculidae 沙螨亚科 Trombiculinae 小型螨种，足指数 IP = 632。螯肢爪 (Chs) 粗直强大，戟形，背面倒冠齿 (tc) 特化为巨大的突起，其周缘有细齿列，腹倒齿呈强大鱼钩状 (h)，其外侧缘有锯齿列。螯肢定趾 (Df) 长大，螯盔 (Gl) 较小，螯扉 (Vl) 大。须毛式 fp = B.B.BBB。须跗毛式 fT = 6B，螯盔毛 gl = N，须爪 Op = 3(4)。膝胫毛式 fg/ti³ = 2.1.1/1，跗鞭毛 mt = 0。盾板 (Sc) 扁宽，感器基宽型 (SBT)，PW > 6AP，有肩峰 (Sh+)，刻点粗而密 (pc+++++)，后缘明显后凸，前缘和两侧缘内陷。感器 (Sn) 梭形，有粗棘。PL≥AM > AL 体毛稀少。

大钳华棒沙螨 *Huabangsha megachela* 新属、新种

（图 1—6）

1. 标本材料 正模和 3 个副模。正模和 1 副模保藏于上海第一医学院，余 2 副模保藏于云南省流行病防治研究所。采自云南省一只丛林鼠 *Mus famulus* 的耳壳内。1974. IV. 18，陶开会、张志同志采。

2. 种征

fT = 6B
fSP = 7.7.7
fcx = 1.1.1
fg = 2.1.1
fti = 2.2.1
ft = 1.1.0
fR1 = 1 ½.1.1 Sn:Fs,B

fp = B.B.BBB
Oc = O
Sc: SBT、Sh+,pc+++++
AM—AIs
SB—PLs
PL≥AM > AL

gl = N Op = 3(4)
$\mu g^1 + \mu ti^4 + \mu t^1 + \mu t^2 +$
$(ps + s + pt^1 + pt^2) = N$
mti = 0, mt = 0
$fBP^1 = 1.1.5.4.8.21$
$fBP^2 = 1.2.4.3.6(7).15$
$fBP^3 = 1.2.2.3.6.14$

fDS:2.6.6(4).2.2 = 18(16)
fVS:7(6).4.3(2)a 2.2.2(0) = 20(16)
fSt:2.2
} NDV = 38(32)

本文于 1975 年 9 月收到。
本文种征描述符号请参阅温廷桓：1978 沙螨形态特征的描述符号。昆虫学报 **21**(3)309—19。

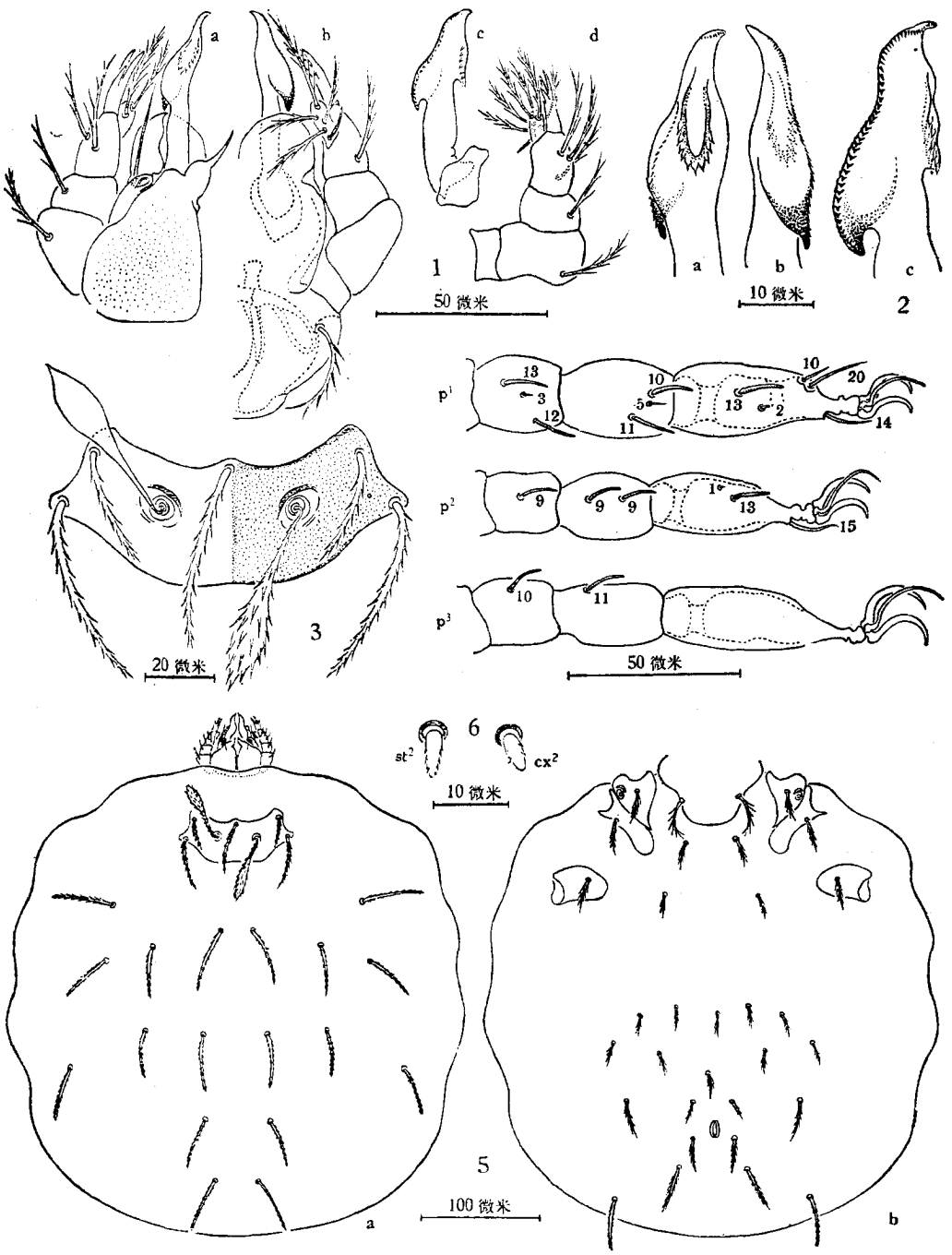

图 1—6　大钳华棒沙螨 *Huabangsha megachela* Wen *et al.*，新属，新种：
1.颚体：a.左侧背观 b.右侧腹观 c.螯肢爪侧观 d.触须侧观；2.螯肢爪端部：a.背观 b.腹观 c.侧观；3.盾板；4.足 I—III (P^1、P^2、P^3) 端节特种毛；5.躯体：a.背观 b.腹观；6.变异胸毛 St^2 和变异基节毛 cx^2。

3.量度(微米)

(1) 主要量度

	AW	PW	SB	ASB	PSB	AP	AM	AL	PL	Sn	φ	Snp	HS	DS	VS	P¹	P²	P³	IP
Ht	77	90	37	22	23	14	49	35	52	55	7	13	52	59/55	23/46	218	199	215	632
Pt	79	93	36	22	24	14	46	42	49	55*	8*	13*	52	60/55	23/52	221	197	214	632

(n = 3)

[Ht——正模，Pt——副模，n——副模数，*根据1个副模]

(2) 参考量度

Id = 390x362(390—414x344—386)　　Cx^1 = 53—59x37—41　　I^1 = 52—56x18—20

Gn = 102x86(97—104x85—96)　　Cx^2 = 66—75x30—35　　I^2 = 45—48x16—18

Chs = 55, tc = 21, h = 26　　Cx^3 = 50—55x32—37　　I^3 = 52—58x15

特征摘记　正模和3个副模都是饱腹幼虫，躯体 (Id) 近似圆形，活体红色，体毛稀少。颚体 (Gn) 亚前缘位，略被 Id 前缘覆盖。Sc 骨化不深，有一副模在感器基 (SB) 后方呈龟裂纹。Sn 有粗棘5纵列，柄的分界不明显。Chs 粗直强大，戟形，背倒冠齿特化为巨大的突起，周缘有小锯齿10个左右，腹倒齿呈强大鱼钩状，外侧有单列小锯齿约50个(图2)。螯肢基 (Chb) 呈45°角斜向下伸，Df 长大，约及 Chs 的一半。Gl 小，Vl 长大。触须 (p) 狭细，须股节 (F°) 呈长方形，须膝节 (G°) 支接于其侧面，呈直角状弯折(图1,d)。须爪 (Op) 3叉，但有2标本单侧分4叉。盾板毛 (AM、AL、PL) 有短分枝，DS 和 CS 分枝呈小棘状，St、cx、VS 都有短分枝。此外在一只标本中发现其 St^2 和 cx^2 两对都呈圆锥形的蒂状，长仅 4.6—5.7 微米(图6)，其他特征无异，故认为是个体变异。

鉴别　本新属的特征介于囊棒沙螨属和犹棒沙螨属之间，而更近似后者，3属的主要鉴别如下：

囊棒沙螨属、华棒沙螨属、犹棒沙螨属主要特征鉴别表

	Ascoschoengastia	*Huabangsha* (gen. nov.)	*Euschoengastia*
1. Chs	小	**巨大**	小
2. Sc	梯形 (PW<4AP)	**横宽 (PW>6AP)**	**横宽 (PW>4AP)**
3. Sh	+	+	−
4. fT	7B—7B.s	**6B**	**6B**
5. gl	**N**	**N**	B(N)
6. Op	2—3	**3(4)**	**>3(3—7)**
7. gl	3	**2**	2
8. mt	+	−	−

大钳华棒沙螨(新属、新种)的螯肢爪巨大，且端部背腹倒齿都特化而具小锯齿列，在沙螨中尚属初见。

本新属命名为华棒沙螨属 *Huabangsha*，是取意发现于我国具有棒形感器的沙螨；新种命名为大钳 *megachela*，以其具有巨大的螯肢爪为特征。

HUABANGSHA MEGACHELA GEN. ET SP. NOV. (ACARIFORMES: TROMBICULIDAE)

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In the Spring of 1974, a new species of larval "shashi" or "shaman" (sand mite

or trombiculid mite) was collected in Yunnan Province, China. Apart from having the intermediate characteristics of both genera *Ascoschoengastia* Ewing, 1946 and *Euschoengastia* Ewing, 1938, it also has the huge chelostyles of hastate form. This sand mite is regarded as a new genus and species.

Genus *HUABANGSHA* gen. nov.

Type species: *Huabangsha megachela* gen. et sp. nov.

Generic diagnosis: Trombiculinae of small size, IP = 632. Chelostyle (Chs) straight, strong and huge hastate shaped. Tricuspid cap (tc) specialized into a large process, with its margin serrate. Ventral tooth of Chs specialized into a recurved fishhook like process, with its outer margin serrate. Digitus fixus of chelicera (= pseudochela) (Df) long and large. Galea (Gl) small, velum (Vl) long and broad.

fp = B.B.BBB, fT = 6B, gl = N, Op = 3(4), fg/ti^3 = 2.1.1/1, mt = 0

Scutum (Sc) wider than long, PW > 6AP, with very pronounced posterior projection, anterior and lateral margins concave, anterolateral shoulders (Sh) very prominent, punctae coarse and very dense (pc ++++++). Sensilla (Sn) fusiform with large barbs. PL ≥ AM > AL. Setae on idiosoma sparse.

***Huabangsha megachela* gen. et sp. nov.** (Figs. 1—6)

Type material: Holotype and one paratype deposited in the Department of Parasitology, Shanghai First Medical College, China, two another paratypes in the Control and Research Institute of Epidemic Disease of Yunnan Province, China.

Host: *Mus famulus* (in outer ear).

Locality: Yunnan Province, China, 1974. IV. 18.

Diagnosis and measurements: see text.

Description: Engorged larvae, Id subrotund, red colored. Setae on Id sparse. Gnathosoma (Gn) submarginal in position, Sc lightly chitinized. Sn with 5 longitudinal rows of coarse barbs; demarcation between Snp and Snd not prominent. tc with its margin festooned ca. 1/ serrated fine teeth. Ventral tooth of Chs with its outer margin festooned ca. 50 fine serrations (Fig. 2). Scutal setae (AM, AL, PL) with short branches. Sternal setae (St) and coxal setae (cx) all with short branches, but one paratype teratologically. both pairs of St^2 and cx^2 conical shaped and measured 4.6—5.7 μ (Fig. 6).

The generic name is derived from the latinized Chinese term *hua* for "China", *bang* for "clavate sensilla" and *sha* for the Chinese scientific term of trombiculid mite—"shaman". The specific name refers to the huge chelostyle.